



VOL. VI, NO. 26.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., JUNE 29, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 23.]

## THE TIMES.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### Terms.

The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at \$2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

### Notice to Subscribers.

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The Times is a good medium for advertising. None but direct advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

one insertion of ten lines, one insertion	\$1 00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion	2 00
one quarter column	3 00
one half column	5 00
one column	8 00
one square one month	2 00
one square one month	3 00
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### THE DREAMS OF "LONG AGO."

BY T. L. DURHAM.

Where dwells the willow by the stream  
Whose plowing waters murmur low,  
There all alone I sit and dream  
Of the bright hours of "Long Ago."

Where smiles the fair unbowed sky,  
And earth its vernal beauties show,  
Sun, moon and stars enthroned on high,  
Still view the scenes of "Long Ago."

Life's sacred light that glides the past,  
Through golden years divinely glow,  
And on youth's transient glories cast  
Its cheerful beams of "Long Ago."

The happy dreams that woo the heart,  
And visions of a heavenly glow,  
Withdraw their light from us as part  
To dwell with hopes of "Long Ago."

The sorrows, too, that thrill us yet,  
Have never lost the sting of wee;  
And oh, how can we ever forget  
The sighs and tears of "Long Ago."

What radiant bloom and fragrant flowers,  
Which we on earth no more shall know,  
Are scattered round the lonely hours  
Within the world of "Long Ago."

The angel forms and brilliant eyes,  
Of those we loved while here below,  
Though now they're passed to brighter skies,  
Still live in dreams of "Long Ago."

Like fainting sunlight in the West,  
Sweet memory wanders to and fro,  
Times brightest visions over the least  
That's thrilled with thoughts of "Long Ago."

Life's former glories still impart  
Affection's streams that ever flow;  
O let us never keep the heart  
Bright with the dreams of "Long Ago."

### BATTLE OF BETHEL. OFFICIAL REPORT.

Hon. J. W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina:

Sir: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the Colonel commanding, I marched on the 6th inst., with my regiment and four pieces of Maj. Randolph's battery from Yorktown, on the Hampton Road, to Bethel Church, 9 miles from Hampton.

We reached there after dark, on a wet night, and slept without tents. Early on the morning of the 7th, I made a reconnaissance of the ground preparatory to fortifying. I found a branch of Zack River in front and encircling our right flank. On our left was a dense and almost impassable wood, except about 150 yards of old field. The breadth of the road, a thick wood, and a narrow cultivated field, covered our rear. The nature of the ground determined me to make an enclosed work, and I had the invaluable aid of Lt. Col. Lee, of my regiment, in its plan and construction. Our position had the inherent defect of being commanded by an immense field immediately in front of it, upon

which the masses of the enemy might become deployed. Presuming an attempt would be made to carry the bridge across the stream, a battery was made for its special protection, and Maj. Randolph placed his guns so as to sweep all approaches to it. The occupation of two commanding eminences beyond the creek and on our right, would have greatly strengthened our position, but our force was too weak to admit of the occupation of more than one of them. A battery was laid out on it for one of Randolph's Howitzers. We had only 25 spades, 6 axes and 3 picks, but these were busily plied all day and night of the 7th, and all day on the 8th. On the afternoon of the 8th I learned that a marauding party of the enemy was in a few miles of us. I called for a party of 34 men to drive them back. Lieut. Roberts of F company of my regiment, promptly responded, and in five minutes his command was en route. I detached Major Randolph with one howitzer to join him and Lieut. Col. Lee, 1st regiment N. C. Volunteers, requested and was granted permission to take command of the whole.

After a march of five miles they came across the marauders busy over the spoils of a plundered house. A shell soon put the plunderers to flight, and they were chased over New Market Bridge, where our little force was halted in consequence of the presence of a considerable body stationed on the other side. Lt. Col. Lee brought in one prisoner. How many of the enemy were killed and wounded is not known. None of our command was hurt. Soon after Lt. Col. Lee left, a citizen came dashing in with the information that 75 marauders were on the Back River road. I called for Capt. McDowell's company E of the 1st regiment N. C. Volunteers, and in three minutes it was in hot pursuit. Lieut. West of the howitzer battalion, with one piece, was detached to join them, and Maj. Lane, of my regiment, volunteered to assume command of the whole. After a weary march, they encountered, dispersed and chased the wretches over New Market bridge—this being the second race on the same day over the New Market course, in both of which the Yankees reached the goal first. Maj. Lane brought in one prisoner. Reliable citizens reported that two cart loads and one buggy load of wounded were brought into Hampton. We had not a single man killed or wounded. Colonel Magruder came up that evening and assumed command.

On Sunday the 9th, a fresh supply of tools enabled us to put more men to work, and when not engaged in religious duties the men worked vigorously on the entrenchments. We were aroused at 3 o'clock on Monday morning for a general advance upon the enemy, and marched 3½ miles, when we learned that the foe in large force was within a few hundred yards of us. We fell back hastily upon our entrenchments and awaited the arrival of our invaders. Lt. Col. Stewart of the 3d Va. regiment having joined us with some 180 men, was stationed on the hill on the extreme right beyond the creek, and company G of my regiment was thrown over the stream to protect the Howitzer under Capt. Brown. Capt. Bridgers of company A 1st N. C. regiment took post in the dense wood beyond and to the left of the bridge. Maj. Montague, with three companies of his battalion, was ordered up from the rear and took post on the right, beginning at the church and extending along the entire front on that side. This fine body of men and the gallant command of Lt. Col. Stewart,

worked with great rapidity, and in an hour had constructed temporary shelters against the enemy's fire. Just at 9 o'clock A. M., the heavy columns of the enemy were seen approaching rapidly and in good order, but when Randolph opened upon them at 9½ their organization was completely broken up. The enemy promptly replied with his Artillery, firing briskly and wildly, and made an attempt at deployment on our right of the road, under cover of some houses and a pailing. They were, however, promptly driven back by our Artillery, a Virginia company (the Life Guard,) and companies of B, C and G of my regiment. The enemy made no deployment within musket range during the day except under cover of woods, fences or pailing. Under cover of the trees, he moved a strong column to an old ford some ¼ of a mile below where I had placed a picket of some 40 men.

Col. Magruder sent Capt. Worth's company of Montague's command, with one howitzer under Sergeant Crane, to drive back this column, which was done by a single shot from the howitzer. Before this, a priming wire had been broken in the vent of the howitzer commanded by Capt. Brown and rendered it useless. A force estimated at 1500 was now attempting to out flank us and get in the rear of Lieut. Col. Stewart's small command. He was accordingly directed to fall back and the whole of our advanced troops were withdrawn. At this critical moment I directed Lieut. Col. Lee to call Capt. Bridgers out of the swamp and order him to occupy the nearest advanced work, and I ordered Capt. Ross, company C 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, to the support of Lieut. Col. Stewart. These two Captains with their companies, crossed over to Randolph's battery under a most heavy fire, in the most gallant manner. As Lieut. Col. Stewart had withdrawn, Capt. Ross was detained at the church near Randolph's battery. Capt. Bridger, however, crossed over and drove the Yankees out of the advanced howitzer battery and re-occupied it. It is impossible to overestimate this service. It decided the action in our favor. In obedience to orders from Col. Magruder, Lieut. Colonel Stewart rushed back, and spite of the presence of a foe ten times his superior in numbers, resumed in the most heroic manner possession of his entrenchments. A fresh howitzer was carried across and placed in the battery, and Capt. Avery of company G was directed to defend it at all hazards. We were now as secure as at the beginning of the fight, and as yet had no man killed. The enemy finding himself foiled on our right flank next made his final demonstration on our left. A strong column, supposed to consist of volunteers from different regiments and under command of Capt. Winthrop, aid-de-camp to Gen. Butler, crossed over the creek and appeared at the angle on our left. Those in advance had put on our distinctive badge of a white band around the cap, and they cried out repeatedly "don't fire." This ruse was practised to enable the whole column to get over the creek and form in good order. They now began to cheer most lustily, thinking that our work was open at the gorge and that they could get in by a sudden rush. Companies B and C, however, soon dispelled the illusion by a cool, deliberate and well directed fire. Col. Magruder sent over portions of G, C and H companies of my regiment to our support. And now began as cool firing on our side as was ever wit-

nessed. The three field officers of the regiment were present, and but few shots were fired without their permission, the men repeatedly saying, "may I fire, I think I can bring him." They were all in high glee and seemed to enjoy it as much as boys do rabbit shooting. Capt. Winthrop, while most gallantly urging on his men was shot through the heart, when all rushed back with the utmost precipitation. So far as my observation extended, he was the only one of the enemy who exhibited even an approximation to courage during the whole day. The fight at the angle lasted but twenty minutes; it completely discouraged the enemy and he made no further assault. The house in front, which had served as a hiding place for the enemy, was now fired by a shell from a howitzer, and the out-houses and pailings were soon in a blaze. As all shelter was now taken from him, the enemy called in his troops and started back for Hampton. As he had left sharpshooters behind him in the woods on our left the dragons could not advance until Capt. Hoke of company K, 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, had thoroughly explored them. When he gave the assurance of the wood being clear, Capt. Douthatt, with some 100 dragons pursued. The enemy in his haste, threw away hundreds of canteens, haversacks, overcoats &c., even the dead were thrown out of the wagons. The pursuit soon became a chase and for the third time the enemy won the race over the New Market course. The bridge was torn up behind him and our dragons returned to camp.

There were not quite 800 of my regiment engaged in the fight, and not one half of these drew a trigger during the fight. All remained manfully at the post assigned and not a man in the regiment behaved badly. The companies not engaged were as much exposed and rendered equal service with those participating in the fight. They deserve equally the thanks of the country. In fact, it is the most trying ordeal to which soldiers can be subjected to receive a fire which their orders forbid them to return. Had a single company left its post, our works would have been exposed. And the constancy and discipline of the unengaged companies cannot be too highly commended.

A detachment of fifteen cadets from the N. C. Military Institute defended the howitzer under Lt. Hudnal, and acted with great coolness and determination.

I cannot speak in too high terms of my two field officers, Lieut. Col. Lee and Maj. Lane. Their services have been of the highest importance since taking the field to the present moment. My thanks are due in an especial manner to Lieut. J. M. Portet, adjutant, and Lieut. J. W. Ratchford, aid, both of them cadets of the N. C. Military Institute at Charlotte. The latter received a contusion in the forehead from a grape-shot, which nearly cost him his life.

Capt. Bridgers, Company A; Lieut. Owens, commanding company B; Capt. Ross, company C; Capt. Ashe, company D; Capt. McDowell, company E; Capt. Starr, company F; Capt. Avery, company G; Capt. Huske, company H; Lieut. Whitaker company I; and Capt. Hoke, company K; displayed great coolness, judgement and efficiency. Lieut. Gregory is highly spoken of by Maj. Lane for soldierly bearing on the 8th. Lieuts. Cook and McKethan company H, crossed over under a heavy fire to the assistance of the

troops attached on the left so also did Lieut. Cohen, company C. Lieut. Hoke has shown great zeal, energy and judgement as an engineer officer on various occasions.

Corporal Geo. G. Williams, company A, Henry L. Wyatt, Thomas Fallon, John Thorpe, privates company A, volunteered to burn the house which concealed the enemy. Wyatt was killed and the other three were recalled.

Sergeant Thomas J. Stewart and private Wm. McDennell, company A, reconnoitered the position of the enemy and went far in advance of our troops. Private J. W. Potts, of company B, is especially mentioned by his company commander. So are C. L. Wyatt, company C; W. H. McDade, company D; Sergeant J. M. Young, Corporal John Dingler, privates G. H. A. Adams, R. V. Gidger, G. W. Worley, Jno. C. Wright, T. Y. Little, J. F. Jenkins, company E; R. W. Steadman, M. E. Dye, H. E. Benton, J. B. Smith, company F; G. W. Buhman, James C. McRae, company H.

### CASUALTIES.

Private Henry L. Wyatt, company A, mortally wounded; Lieut. J. W. Ratchford, contusion; Council Rodgers and Chas. Williams, company H wounded severely; S. Patterson, company D, slightly wounded.

I cannot close this too elaborate report without speaking in the highest terms of admiration of the Howitzer Battalion and its most accomplished commander, Maj. Randolph. He has no superior as an artilleryman in any country, and his men displayed the utmost skill and coolness. The left Howitzer under Lieut. Hudnal being nearest my works came under my special notice. The names of those at it was as follows:

Lieut. Hudnal, commanding, wounded; Sergt. S. P. Hughes, S. H. Tomlinson, R. B. Pleasants, W. M. Caldwell, Geo. W. Hobson, W. M. Carthy, H. C. Shook, wounded, L. W. Timberlake, George P. Hughes John Werth, D. B. Clark.

Permit me in conclusion to pay a well deserved compliment to the first Regiment of N. C. Volunteers. Their patience under trial, perseverance under toil and courage under fire have seldom been surpassed by veteran troops. After working night and day, sometimes without tents and cooking utensils, a murmur has never escaped to my knowledge. They have done a large portion of the work on the entrenchments at Yorktown, as well as at Bethel. Had all the regiments in the field worked with the same spirit, there would not be an assailable point in Virginia. After the battle they shook hands affectionately with the spades, calling them clever fellows and good friends. The men are influenced by high moral and religious sentiments, and their conduct has furnished another example of the great truth that he who fears God will ever do his duty to his country.

The Confederates had in all about 1200 men in the action. The enemy had the regiments of Col. Duryea, (Zouaves) Col. Carr, Col. Allen, Col. Benedict and Col. Wardrop (Massachusetts) from Old Point Comfort, and five companies of Phelps' regiment from Newport News. We had never more than 300 actively engaged at any time. The Confederate loss was 11 wounded, of these one mortally. The enemy must have lost some 300. I could not, without great disparagement of their courage, place their loss at a lower figure. It is inconceivable that 5000 men should make so precipitous a retreat without hav-



ing sustained at least this much of a reverse.

Let us devoutly thank the living God for his wonderful interposition in our favor, and evince our gratitude by the exemplariness of our lives.

D. H. HILL,  
Colonel 1st Reg't. N. C. Vol.

## THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday, June 20, 1861.

### Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

Times Office, Greensboro, N. C.,  
May 28th, 1861.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Cole & James W. Albright, under the name and style of COLE & ALBRIGHT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts, notes, or claims, of every kind or description, either against or due the above-named firm will be transferred to JAS. W. ALBRIGHT—who will continue the Printing business and fulfill all contracts entered into by the said firm.

Given under our hands and seals, the day above written.

C. C. COLE,  
JAS. W. ALBRIGHT.

### Rules without Exceptions.

Everything used about a printing office commands the highest cash prices at this time; Meat and bread cannot be bought on six months' time. Our hands, though good and true patriots, must have money. This being the case there is neither sense nor justice in doing work on six and twelve months' credit. Therefore, the following rules will be strictly adhered to after the first day of July, 1861:

- 1st. All who are now indebted to the office will be demanded every month until they pay up—hard customers sent to jail.
- 2nd. No name will be entered on our books for subscription unless we first received the money or its equivalent.
- 3rd. No job will be delivered until paid for.
- 4th. Legal blanks cash on delivery.
- 5th. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance; six and twelve months' advertisements, on first of January and July. Persons from a distance can enclose any amount over a dollar they desire to invest in this way and we will be governed by our terms in another column.

### Dissolution.

The last *Patriot* contains the valedictory of Jas. A. Long, the Junior Editor. In leaving the *Patriot*, friend Long terminates his editorial labors. He was a terror to the old Democratic party generally, and a good editor. May prosperity attend him in his future pursuits.

Col. M. S. Sherwood, the Senior Editor, assumes the entire control of the office. We have known him all our life—served with for several years—and have yet to catch him in an ungentlemanly trick. His experience in the editing capacity embraces a long number of years. He certainly knows what it takes to constitute a good paper and, as he has the ability, the *Patriot* will still stand No. 1.

### Hampton's Legion.

Over four hundred of this noble band of South Carolinians passed through this place last Thursday, under command of Lieut. Col. Johnson. Col. Johnson is a fine looking man and he should be proud of his men. They all seemed to regret not being at the Bethel fight, but rejoice that one of the twin Carolinians had the honor of the victory.

### Prisoners of War.

There is scarcely a day that from one to ten prisoners of war are not carried into Richmond. The North-Carolina First Regiment take some fellow up every day or two. What is to be done with prisoners we are unable to tell.

The Guilford Dixie Boys, now in camp at this place have been ordered to report at Danville, Va.

In Kansas City, the Missourians have taken some three hundred prisoners.

### The Past, Present and Future.

For years we have had a bound volume of the *London Pocket Magazine*, published in 1818. It is filled with many strange articles, speculations and prophecies. A few extracts will prove interesting just at this time. Under the heading—"Five hundred years hence"—we find some prophecies which have been already fulfilled, notwithstanding only 43 of the 500 years have elapsed.

After speaking very disparagingly of England the writer says:

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1, 2318.—This city, now so flourishing, lately added, by an act of the assembly, thirteen new parishes, all of which are extremely well built, and every house has the excellent recommendation of being slated with iron. The population of this place, and suburbs, has been computed lately, and is stated at two millions souls. The markets here are kept in the strictest order, and no filth is seen about the streets. The method of keeping the markets clean we recommend to general notice. The wagons with ten wheels are used for this purpose; and, as they pass through the markets every hour, the people throw into them all waste whatever. For this purpose a small tax is levied, which the inhabitants pay with pleasure, as it conduces so much to their own comfort.

The growth of this city has been remarkable, and could it continue until the expiration of the 500 years its population would be immense. Its cleanliness is already proverbial.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 2318.—This large city, which was called after the name, and in honour of a warrior, who lived more than six centuries ago, is now in the most flourishing state. We need scarcely mention more than the size of it. It, at this time, covers forty square miles, and being built on its original plan, of a garden to every house, it affords the best possible convenience to the inhabitants. There are three monuments here, to the memory of General Washington, and his contemporary, that eminent philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin. These are erected, to remind the citizens of the means they used for freedom and independence.

Washington city has increased very rapidly; and for architectural and landscape beauty, has few superiors; yet we think its glory has nearly attained its meridian—unless, our President should take a fancy to locate there.

NEW YORK, October 1, 2318.—The progress of literature, which has been attended to so little for such a length of time, is now much encouraged. I pen an average, there are forty new works published every week in this city. There are twenty daily, and forty weekly newspapers. It may be a matter of some surprise, from whence materials arrive to form such an amazing expenditure (if it may be so called) of literary matter; but when it is considered that England, France, and the whole of the eastern territory, have been falling for many ages, this idea will furnish much speculation; and when we consider, that in this country genius is every where encouraged, to an extent that the barbarous ages of English superiority never knew, this will redeem us, in some measure, from a charge of improbability.

So far as books and newspapers are referred to, our prophet has been far outstripped already, in our modern Gotham.

In the editors' comments, he disclaims all fear as to the downfall of England, yet he uses the following language, which is even more prophetic than his correspondent's. Remember when this article was penned (1818) and see how truthfully the present state of our country is portrayed.

"We have somewhere seen, but we cannot immediately point out where, a paper of much the same kind as that which we now insert from our ingenious correspondent. Like his, it goes on the supposition that the glory of Britain is at an end, and that of America shining with superlative splendour. That the American continent will hold a distinguished rank in the civilized world, there can be little reason to doubt; but we doubt very much whether it will ultimately form that immense and overpowering empire, which some persons imagine it will. It appears to us, that long before the lapse of five centuries, perhaps even before the lapse of fifty years, the vast extent of territory between the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, and the Atlantic, will be divided into, at least, three independent states. This is, indeed, in the natural order of things.—There is no strong natural bond of union between the Northern, the Southern, and the Trans-Alleghian States. Between the manners, habits, and pursuits of the New England and the Southern States there is a striking difference. The Western States are bound by a feeble tie to the rest of the American confederacy. The whole must, inevitably, be split into fractions on some future day. Nor do we think that this disjunction will be injuri-

ous to the happiness of the Americans themselves. We sincerely hope that it will not. Much as we dislike some parts of their character, we trust that they will be a flourishing and a happy people."

### First N. C. Regiment.

We publish the following in order that the reader may the better understand the report of Col. Hill, which we hope all will preserve for future reference.

D. H. Hill, Colonel; C. E. Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel; John H. Lane, Major.

### COMPANIES:

- A. Edgecombe Guards, Capt. John L. Bridges,
- B. Enfield Blues, Capt. D. B. Bell,
- C. Charlotte Greys, Capt. E. A. Ross,
- D. Orange Light Infantry, Capt. Richard J. Ashe,
- E. Buncombe Rifles, Capt. W. W. McDowell,
- F. LaFayette Light Infantry, Capt. J. B. Starr,
- G. Burke Rifles, Capt. C. M. Avery,
- H. Hornet's Nest Rifles, Capt. Lewis S. Williams,
- I. Rattlesburg Rifles, Capt. A. A. Ervin,
- K. Southern Stars, Capt. Wm. J. Hoke.

### "Any Paper Over?"

Since the beginning of the war excitement, it is not extravagant to say the above question has been propounded to us five hundred times. We submitted to the imposition of newspaper beggars long enough. Those who want a paper to read, can get it by having their names entered upon the mail book, and paying their money. What would these liberal minded people think of us, if we persist in asking them every week if they had "Any bushel of corn over?" or if they "Could give us a small spar hog?" It costs us labor and money to print newspapers as well as it costs them to produce corn and bacon. Live and let live.—*Exchange.*

Single copies of the paper, price five cents. Bring the change with you.

### Flag of North Carolina.

We learn from the *Register* that the flag agreed upon for this State is an exceedingly beautiful one. The colors are a red field with a single star in the centre. On the upper extreme is the inscription, "May 20, 1775," and at the lower "May 20, 1861." There are two bars, one of blue and the other of white.

### Daily Journal.

We take pleasure in occasionally reminding our people that we have such an institution as the *Wilmington Daily Journal*. This energetic paper is published at 86¢ per year by Fulton & Price, Wilmington, N. C.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of 25th instant, says that the deserter from the North Carolina Regiment, brought to Richmond the other day, was examined yesterday and ordered to be sent back home, where he will get his deserts no doubt. As previously intimated, the fellow is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was taken at Yorktown while trying to make his way to Fortress Monroe. He had in his possession drawings of Williamsburg and Yorktown and plans of Col. Magruder's fortifications. When he started to the old North State yesterday, he was securely ironed.

The *Paris Patrie*, of June 3, says that Prince Napoleon, after visiting, in company with the Princess Clothilde, Nice, Ajaccio, Bastia, Tunis, Oran, Algiers, Malaga, Cadiz and Lisbon, he will take leave of her in the latter city. The Princess will return to France in the *Jerome* Napoleon, and the Prince will cross the Atlantic in the *Reine Hotense*, to visit New York and the principal American Ports. His absence from France is expected to extend over three months.

A public dinner will be given, on Saturday the 6th day of July, at the residence of William Kirkman, Esq., nine miles south-west of Greensborough. The citizens of Guilford without distinction, are invited to attend.

They have succeeded in raising the Sloop of War *Plymouth* at Norfolk, but in what condition is not reported. They got her up on Sunday last.

The *Planter*, published at Raleigh by A. Gorman, Esq., has been discontinued for lack of patronage.

Col. William J. Hardee and Col. J. Bankhead Magruder, were made Brigadier Generals, by the Virginia Convention.

### Important to Presbyterians

We are informed that the following papers is in circulation among the Presbyterians of this State, and is rapidly obtaining signatures. We cordially commend the manly and patriotic spirit, and the devotion to Christian principle and duty in which the movement has its origin:

Whereas the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, O. S., with which we have heretofore been in cordial connection, has, by the vote of a large majority of members, as reported to us, sustained the Government of the United States in waging the most unchristian, criminal and atrocious warfare of modern times, upon the free and sovereign States known as the Confederate States of America, thereby violating the first principles of our holy religion, in its injunction of "peace on earth and good will to men," and in its prohibition of aggressive war upon any people struggling for its independence and liberties.

Therefore, the ministers and elders of the churches in said Confederate States are hereby invited to assemble in advisory Convention in such ratio of representation as may seem to them advisable, at Richmond, Virginia, on the 24th day of July next, to advise and recommend measures to ascertain the sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America.

Ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church throughout the Confederate States are requested to give circulation to this paper, obtain signatures, and forward to Rev. M. D. Hoge, Richmond, Va.

[Newspapers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy.]

### INSANITY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The *Gazette de France* says that "Dr. Serres has been sent for to London to attend a consultation of French and German physicians on the State of the Queen's health, which, it seems, is such as to give rise to uneasiness."

The following mysterious paragraph appears, under the head of "latest news," in the new journal *Le Temps*:

We learn from Berlin that the Prince and Princess Royal, with the little Prince William, are going to pay a visit to London about the middle of July. It appears that the great object of their journey is to secure a *solitary emotion* for Queen Victoria—to change the current of her thoughts by their society. The rumors that circulate about her Majesty's condition are truly alarming, and awaken the most sincere sympathy here. Her Majesty is only 42 years of age; her bodily health is perfectly good, and it may be reasonably hoped that under proper treatment, the moral malady with which she is afflicted will soon disappear."

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Old Fellows of the State of Georgia have invited the Southern Grand Lodge to meet in Montgomery, Alabama, on the first Wednesday in August, for the purpose of dissolving the connection existing between the Southern Lodges and the Grand Lodge of the United States, the supreme jurisdiction of Old Fellowship.

The New York Herald of the 22d inst. contains a telegram from Harrisburg, dated the 21st, stating that Col. Wallace's Indiana regiment had been surrounded at Cumberland, Maryland, by ten thousand Confederate troops, and that all retreat was cut off. The Gov. of Pennsylvania asked for reinforcements.

DR. HAWKS.—The New York papers state that it is currently reported that Rev. Francis Hawks D. D., has resigned the Rectorship of Calvary Church in that city. Dr. Hawks is a native of North-Carolina.

The Wheeling Tory Convention have elected a creature named Pierpont, as Governor, a tory named Paisley, as Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers. Carlisle, the arch-traitor, goes to Congress provided the Confederate forces do not occupy Washington before the fourth of July.

Count Cavour died on the 6th instant. The event has caused a profound sensation. On the evening preceding his death his state became so alarming that great emotion was felt by the people. At Turin immense crowds surrounded his residence.

## "COSTAR'S" Vermin Exterminators.

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."  
Destroys Instantly  
EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF  
**Vermin.**

These preparations (unlike all others) are  
"Free from Poison."  
"Not dangerous to the human family."  
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

10 YEARS and more established in New York City.

Sold by—the City Post Office.

Sold by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.

Sold by—City Steamers, Ships, &c.

Sold by—the City Hotel—Astor—St. Nicholas, &c.

Sold by—the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.

Sold by—more than 20,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.  
HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Rats and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house for the Rats were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Rat or Mouse in the house. JOHN R. GIVENS, No. 91 Elm Street.

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by rats, than would pay for two of this Rat and Mouse Killer.—*Exchange.* (Wash. Herald.)

HENRY R. COSTAR.—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success. We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice around our premises were "killed" first night was a caution to desperadoes. Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Montpelier (Vt.) Times.*

I HAVE BEEN SELLING—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a capital every time. I have not known it to fail in a single instance.—*Gosport, N. H.*

WE ARE SELLING—Your preparations rapidly. Whenever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear immediately. *BEAN & STORER, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.*

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy—Mice, Males, &c.

To Destroy—Bed Bugs.

To Destroy—Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.

To Destroy—Mosquitoes.

To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowl.

To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c. &c.

To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

### USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Blanks. Sold in Six Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Hotels, &c.

Sold Everywhere.—  
All Wholesale Druggists in Large Cities.  
All Retail Druggists—Grocers—Storekeepers, &c. in all Country Villages and Towns.

### Wholesale Agents in New York City.

Sheldon, Brothers & Co.,	Harrah, Riley & Kitchen,
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Whelan & Co.,	M. Kleon & Robbins,
Hegarty & Co.,	P. S. Barry & Co.,
Hall, Buck & Co.,	F. C. Wells & Co.,
Thomas & Fuller,	Lozelle, Marsh & Gaudier,
P. D. Davis,	Hall, Brown & Co.,
Parsons, Parker & Moore,	Yong & Co.,
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### Philadelphia, Pa.

T. W. Byatt & Sons,  
R. A. Fahnestock & Co.,  
AND OTHERS.

### Baltimore, Md.

Seib & Hume,  
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### Norfolk, Va.

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All the Principal Cities and Towns in the

### Southern States.

See Sold in

### GREENSBORO, N. C.

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### Porter & Gorrell.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

### Perfumery,

FINE TOILET SOAPS, HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES.

Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Uses.

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye-Stuffs,

### SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Trusses Supporters and Shoulder Braces,

### MEDICINE CHESTS,

Manufactured Tobacco, SNUFF and Cigars.

Grass and Garden seeds,

East and West Market Streets,

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers

generally, in City and Country.

By COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above.

Or address orders direct—for if Prices, Terms, &c. are desired, send for Circular to Dealers.)

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway.

[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.] New

York.

mech. 9—cowsm.



## WAR NEWS.

## Affairs in Missouri.

Statement of the Affair at Booneville—  
The Defeat of the Federal Troops, &c.

Mr. T. S. Davis, who reached this city yesterday afternoon, direct from St. Louis, furnishes the subjoined statement, which he says was supposed to be true at the time he left. It confirms us in the belief that the Black Republican controllers of the Western telegraph have wilfully misrepresented the facts:

RICHMOND, Va., June 21, 1861.—I left St. Louis on Wednesday evening last, the 19th inst. We had received authentic news from the battle fought at Booneville on the morning of 17th inst. Gen. Lyon, in command of 5,000 Federal troops, left St. Louis on the 15th inst. for Jefferson City; arrived on the 16th; took possession quietly without any resistance, where he left 2,000 of his troops under command of Col. Boernstein, and he (Gen. Lyon) continued on to Booneville, 40 or 50 miles above Jefferson City. When arriving near Booneville, Gen. Price, in command of the 1,500 State troops at that place, made a partial retreat taking 1,000 of them, which he thus succeeded in deceiving Lyon and all of his men on land save a few hundred on board the Jatan. Gen. Price had masked batteries in a small skirt of woods, from which he opened a brisk cannonade immediately after Lyon drew his men up in line of battle, which resulted in the repulse of the Federal troops with a loss of 300 killed and 700 taken prisoners. Gen. Lyon himself was captured, and six pieces of cannon, and 800 stand of arms. The steamer Jatan, with the few hundred who were left on board, was shot to pieces and sank into the river the remainder, about 1,800 or 2,000, retreated towards Jefferson City. All their boats were captured. Boernstein, who was in command at Jefferson City, immediately after their defeat telegraphed to F. P. Blair, Jr., who had command in St. Louis, to send up all the forces he could possibly spare. Upon reception of the dispatch he sent up 3,000 troops from St. Louis the evening before last.

Upon the reception of the news from Booneville, the Secessionists in St. Louis turned out about 3,000 to 4,000 in number, greatly elated, and cheered for Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Gov. Jackson. They expected to make an attack upon the Putsch that night, who were under command of Blair, at the Arsenal, and supposed to be about 3,000 in number.

The battle at Kansas City took place on Monday morning, the 17th. Thirteen hundred Federal troops made an attack upon about the same number of State troops, under command of Capt. Kelley. After a desperate fight the Federals were repulsed, leaving 200 killed on the field of battle, 150 taken prisoners, four pieces of cannon, &c. Loss of State troops, 45 killed and wounded.

I passed through Cairo on the night of the 19th; met with no difficulty, further than the inspection of my baggage.

T. S. DAVIS.

## The Skirmish at Vienna, Virginia.

Northern papers confirm the accounts of the skirmish at Vienna, Va., but report more killed and wounded than the statements of our papers claim. The *National Intelligencer*, a very staid and sober journal, and every way reliable furnishes the following:

On Sunday last when a train of cars was returning home from Vienna, on the Alexandria and Loudon Railroad, (about fifteen miles from Alexandria,) a man fired on the train from an ambush, wounding George Busbee of the Connecticut Light Guards, and came near wounding Gen. Tyler, who was standing at his side in an open car.

In consequence of this attack the Government resolved to place pickets along the road, and yesterday Col. McCook's First Ohio Regiment, accompanied by General Schenck, set out in a train of cars, and the men were distributed in detachments along the line. When the cars reached Vienna, at about five o'clock with only three companies remaining a masked battery was opened upon them killing and wounding according to the report we have, about two hundred of them. Reinforcement were sent forward but we have no further particulars of what occurred.

A gentleman from Alexandria has just arrived here, and reports that two hun-

dred bodies of the Federal troops arrived there this morning badly mangled.

The Confederate troops captured seven cars, a quantity of ammunition, mechanical instruments and medicines.

## Another Engagement.

GORDONSVILLE, Va., June 21.—An engagement took place at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., between two companies of the Third Tennessee Regiment and two companies of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, under Col. Vaughan, of the Tennessee Volunteers, and about two hundred and fifty of the enemy, at New Creek Depot eighteen miles west of Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The enemy fired a few random shots, then broke and fled. One man was wounded on our side. The enemy's loss is not accurately known, but several were killed.

Our troops captured two guns and a stand of colors.

## Confederate Troops on the Mississippi.

Chicago, June 18.—The Evening Journal says that a gentleman, well known to the editor, passed through the city this morning, direct from Mobile and Memphis. He had opportunities of judging of the strength and condition of the Confederates, and he estimated the number encamped between Vicksburg and Cairo at 30,000, all well armed. He says that they have a large number of Dahlgren guns.

He also states that there are at Mobile, now, 100,000 Belgian muskets, which had not been unboxed when he left.

THE "CRACK" RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange, writes from Frederick, June 18:

We have in town the "crack" Rhode Island Regiment to-day, on their way to Washington. They have departed themselves in the most disorderly and undisciplined way, violating not only propriety, but all respect for private rights. They endeavored to break into the Herald office, being informed that there was the impression of a small Secession flag pasted on the wall—broke into sundry enclosures to pull down little Secession flags set up by the boys; and a few moments ago a crowd of them rushed down the street towards a house where they were informed a Secession flag was to be found. They filled the house at once with armed men, in the absence of the owner, a shop-keeper, and ransacked every apartment, in the most violent and riotous manner, to the great terror of the women. They were utterly void of all control and discipline, or were purposely let loose on the town. I do not exaggerate their behavior in the least.

## THE BLOCKADING FLEETS CHASED BY A CONFEDERATE UNARMED STEAMER.

We understand a high show came off at and beyond our bar yesterday. On returning to Tybee from his reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Hilton Head, the entire Federal fleet off our bar, with the exception of the Union, having taken their departure, Commodore Tatnall, who was on board the Florida steamer St. Johns concluded that he would run out to a safe proximity, and take a peep at Lincoln's famous blockades. Taking on a full head of steam, he made directly for the Union, which lay some two miles beyond the bar. Upon approaching the latter she immediately weighed anchor and put for sea at full speed. Our party rather liking the fun, pursued for some seven miles, when fearing the steamer might get short of wood, they tacked about, leaving the Union under full speed in the direction of the other continent. She soon, however, discovered that the chase was over, and came to a halt.—*Savannah Republican*.

ATTENTION POSTMASTERS.—The following item is published in a New York paper for the benefit of P. M.'s:

A list of seceded post-masters has been made out at the Post-Office Department, to which is appended the amounts for which they are proven delinquents.—Duplicate lists will be given the commanding officers of the various divisions moving Southward, with accompanying instructions concerning the treatment of the same. It is stated on good authority that no class of men will meet with more severe punishment, or more summary, than that which will be visited upon these men.

## Another "Criminal Blunder."

The Philadelphia North American—one of the leading military journals of the United States—thus treats of the affair at Vienna:

It is not a little irritating to find that our troops in Virginia have fallen into another of those assassin-planned traps in which the chivalry of Secession rejoice.—After the folly and disaster at Bethel, it is amazing that any commander should venture on untried ground, with four or five companies in a position so helpless as that of being packed in cars, and being drawn slowly through deep cuts of a railroad, in a country occupied by traitors.—The great antecedent folly of giving the rebels all the guns and all the ammunition gathered at Norfolk should have sufficed of itself. That was calamity enough for one war, but it seems that as a sort of corollary of that most favorable proposition, our small commanders now arrange the bodies of troops sent out so as to offer unresisting targets to these same guns. And when fired on by a masked battery, there seems to be no effort made to get out of the way, still less to take the battery.

After standing to be shot down for a couple of hours or so, the forces are slowly drawn off, leaving the assassins masters of the field. Gen. Schenck will have hard work to explain by what folly he was drawn into this stupid ambush. If it was not incumbent on him to know the ground on which he was venturing, it was incumbent on him to have his force in position to either fight or run away.

In an account of the Vienna affair, the New York Herald's Washington correspondent says:

Gen. Schenck was really informed of the planting of a battery, and the presence of a large force of rebels, at Fall's Church crossing. He consulted with the officers in direct command of the expedition, as to the further advance. They all declared, "Let us go ahead. We can whip the South Carolinians. Never mind this damned battery." Hence the Engineer was ordered to move on. Upon the officers, then, rests the responsibility for the fatal results of the foolhardy movement. The attack commenced shortly before 7 o'clock in the evening. The lateness of the hour accounts for the failure of the enemy to pursue. They doubtless expected a strong Federal force to be near.

## Rights of Privateers.

In the House of Commons in reply to a question by W. E. Foster, Lord John Russell said:

My question must be rather wider in extent than the question which has been put to me. The whole matter has been considered by her Majesty's Government and it has been determined after consulting the law-officers of the Crown, that orders should be given to interdict the ships-of-war and privateers of both parties from entering the ports and harbor of the United Kingdom, or of the colonies or dependencies of her Majesty, with prizes. In order to make the matter more clear, the House will perhaps allow me to read an extract from the dispatch which has been sent to the India Office, and to the governors of the colonies:

"Her Majesty's Government are, as you are aware, desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest between the United States and the so-styled Confederate States of North America. With the view more thoroughly to carry out that principle, we propose to interdict the armed ships, and also the privateers of both parties from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbors, roadsteads or waters of the United Kingdom or any of her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad. (Hear him.)"

The orders went out to the colonies on Saturday last, and they have gone to India to-day. I may also state that we have during the past week been in communication with the French Government upon this subject. I stated to the French Ambassador the views taken by her Majesty's Government, and asked him what course the Government of France intended to pursue with regard to this subject. The French Ambassador has informed me that the French Government propose to act in conformity with the existing law of France. That existing law is founded upon an ordinance passed in the year 1681; and the rule is that in case of a war in which France is neutral, no privateers are allowed to bring their prizes into the ports or

harbors of France or its dependencies for a longer period than twenty-four hours.—They are not allowed to sell the cargoes or in any way to dispose of the prizes which they have taken, and after the 24 hours have expired they are obliged to leave the port. Therefore the course pursued by France is not very different from that which we intend to adopt.

## Ellsworth's Presentiment.

We take the following from the Philadelphia Gazette:

On the night before his regiment left Washington for Georgetown, Ellsworth and some of the captains of his regiment were in quarters preparing for the morrow's march.

Capt. John Wilsey, of company I, was, perhaps, the favorite of Ellsworth. The two soldiers, in the same room, were selecting their apparel for the next day's march. Captain Wilsey laid out his ordinary dress, and was preparing to put it on.

Ellsworth had done the same thing, but, as Wilsey was robing, Ellsworth stood in musing attitude.

"Why don't you dress yourself?" asked Wilsey, who was robing with considerable expedition.

"I am thinking," said Ellsworth, slowly, "in what clothes I shall die."

"Die, my dear fellow! What do you talk of dying for? Before you die you will see the American flag flying over every city in the Union, and the secession ringleaders will have been hung or exiled."

Ellsworth shook his head sadly, and said nothing for a moment. He then smiled his peculiarly sweet and pensive smile, and opening a trunk, produced an entire new uniform, as yet fresh from the hand of the tailor.

"If I am to be shot to-morrow," said he—"and I have a presentiment that my blood is immediately required by the country—it is in this suit that I shall die; and, suiting the action to the word, he donned the handsome uniform, and in a few minutes was as gay and jocund as though, instead of preparing for battle, he was preparing for the festivities of a wedding party. Five hours afterward, a bullet sped through his heart, first cutting in two a badge of engine company No. 14, of New York, that glittered upon his breast.

## Cotton in India.

A most important fact, elicited by Parliamentary investigations, of the culture of cotton in India, is, that cotton there can only be cultivated once in three years, advantageously, on the same land. Another great objection is, the want of adequate means of transport to the seaboard.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—We are glad to learn that the Egypt shaft, under the management of Wm. McClane, Esq., has been completely refitted, with proper ventilating fixtures, and will be ready to commence mining coal *this day*, at the rate of from fifty to two hundred tons a day, according to the demand.

A coal dealer from Charleston has gone to the mine, desirous to make arrangements for ten or fifteen thousand tons of coal, to be transported 2 miles by wagon, and then to this place by the Western railroad, and hence by boat to Wilmington and by the Wilmington and Manchester and Northeastern roads.

We hope some means will be devised to extend the railroad further into the coal and iron region and to develop the minerals abounding there.—*Observer*.

We learn from the Fayetteville *Observer* that Hardy Barnes was hanged at the jail in that town on Friday last, for the murder of Abia Rhodes, in Robeson county, about a year ago. There was a large crowd present. It is said he made no confession.

Archbishop Hughes has come out with a strong protest against the war policy of the Lincoln Government. General Beauregard is daily drawing nearer to Alexandria, and an attack is expected by the Federalists.

Rev. James McNeill, late Secretary of the American Bible society, has become associate editor of the N. C. Presbyterian, in place of Rev. Mr. Sherwood, resigned.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has arrived in Washington, City, and claims to represent East Tennessee.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE WM. D. TROTTER a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Guilford County.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE D. W. FORBIS a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Guilford County.

## DR. J. BOYCE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE

BOTTLED AND MADE FROM PURE AND UNADULTERATED WINE WHICH IS ABOUT DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF OTHER WINES AND IS IMPORTED BY ONLY ONE HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES: also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Confrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bay-berry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed.—For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity. CHAS. WIDFIELD & CO., Proprietors, Jan 29 75 William street, New York.

Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORELL.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREENSBORO STATION, N. C. R. R.—On and after this date I shall deliver to goods from this Station, until the freight is paid. J. B. BAILEY, Agent. June 6th, 1861. (June 6th.)

PAGS! RAGS!—The Forestville Manufacturing Company will discontinue the purchasing of Rags for a few weeks. All of our Agents who have Rags on hand will please send them immediately, and not purchase any more until further notice. W. R. REID, Sup't. June 8—3w.

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed. B. L. COLE. Mr. C. W. Wooten, or W. H. Faucett is authorized to make settlements in my absence. Jan. 12—4f.

JOB WORK.—The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years sustains us in putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE. We will do any kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED. Address, JAS. W. ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. E. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand, which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY. E. G. GRAHAM & CO. July 24—f

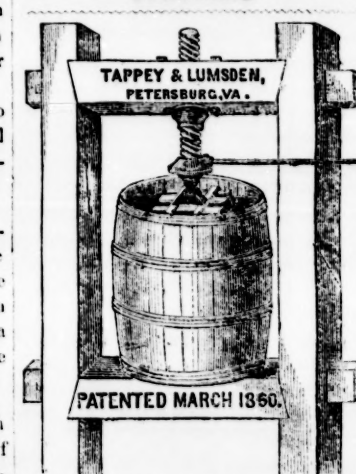
NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF N. C.—As the intercourse between the North and the seaport towns is entirely broken up, we must furnish ourselves from our own State with Flour, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables, &c. &c.—Careful selection of the above articles are selected, and I will receive personal and prompt attention. JOHN F. FOARD, Wholesale and retail dealer in Provisions and Groceries, near the Old County Ward Newbern, N. C. May 15—4w

PIONEER STEAM MILL.—At the urgent solicitations of friends I have erected, at my plantation 4 miles below this place, a STEAM FLOURING MILL with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Bars. Mill capable of grinding a large amount of Grain daily. If we can be sustained in this enterprise we will accommodate those who patronize us that better flour cannot be made for them in North Carolina. Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improvement and every reasonable effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Garages will be furnished to all who wish to store wheat, and Barrels to those who wish to have flour packed. Give us a trial, and we assure you shall not be disappointed. apt. 6—6m. W. J. MCCONNELL.

LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs. J. W. ALBRIGHT, (2 doors west of the Times office,) would inform the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity that she has just received a large and beautiful assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVED, Crystallized Fruits, Toys, Crackers, &c. Her selections being made especially for the Ladies, she respectfully solicits, and confidently expects a liberal share of their patronage.

Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced bakers in the State, orders for Parties, entertaining, Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c. can be filled, which for style and price, will defy competition.

## Petersburg.



FRANKLINTON, N. C. MARCH 18. 1861.—Messrs. Tappay & Lumsden: Gentlemen, The Hub Horse Power which I bought of you last Spring, and which you warranted to me to thresh my wheat as well as to run my Cotton gin has exceeded my expectations by far. I first took it into the field to thresh my wheat which it did with much ease to the horses. Then I put it into the gin house to drive my Cotton gin with both saws which I can drive easily with four horses, and pick six thousand pounds of seed cotton per day. I employed my machine to my brother's farm because in my opinion it is the best power of its kind in use. Yours Truly, RICHARD WILDER.

Price.—Hub Power, \$100. Thresher, \$50. Extra Pulley, \$4. The above Horse Powers and Threshers are only manufactured at our Foundry. Also two horse Cottons for New grounds. Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses and Shingles, on hand and made to order. See 18—2y. TAPPAY & LUMSDEN.



The two Heroines, Misses Kerr and McLeod.

The two noble heroines, Misses Abbie Kerr and Mary McLeod, of Fairmount, Marion county, who rode from their home to Philippi, a distance of thirty odd miles to apprise our forces there of the approach of the enemy, arrived in Staunton by the Western train on Wednesday night last, and remained till Friday morning, when they went to Richmond. Whilst here they were the "observed of all observers," and were received with a cordial welcome. Great anxiety was manifested by all to hear a detailed account of their interesting adventures from their own lips. They left Fairmount at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, and hastened, without escorts, to Philippi. They had not gone a great distance before they found that a shoe of one of the horses needed fixing. They stopped at a blacksmith's shop for that purpose, and whilst there a Union man came up and questioned them very closely as to who they were, and on what mission they were going. Miss McLeod replied to his interrogatories—telling him that their surname was Fleming, and that they were going to Harbours county to see their relations. Their interrogator seemed to be very hard to satisfy, and it taxed the ingenuity of Miss McLeod to impose upon him. As soon as the horse-shoe had been fixed, they again proceeded on their way, but had not gone far before their evil genius, their interrogator at the blacksmith shop, dashed by them on horseback. They perceived that his suspicions had not been allayed, and that he was going on in advance of them to herald the approach of spies. They allowed him to pass out of sight in advance, and then destroyed the letters they had in possession, that the search of their persons, to which they then anticipated they would be required to submit, might not betray them. When they arrived at the village of Webster, they found it in commotion, and many persons were anxiously awaiting their arrival in the eager hope of capturing the spies. They were there subjected to a rigorous cross-examination. The heroines were calm and self-possessed—answering their questions without hesitancy—and expressed a perfect willingness to have their persons searched by any lady they might select for that purpose. They were allowed to pass on, after being detained for some time, though there were some in the crowd who were very much opposed to it. As soon as they got out of sight of that village they rode very rapidly, for fear that they might still be arrested by some of those who were so much opposed to allowing them to proceed. They arrived at Philippi about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and told Col. Porterfield that the enemy would attack his camp that night or the next morning. These ladies then went to the house of a Mr. Huff, about a mile and a half from Philippi, where they stayed all night. The next morning they heard the report of the firing at Philippi, and, in disguise, accompanied by a countrywoman, returned to Philippi, on foot to see what had been the result. They moved about amidst the enemy without being detected or molested in the least degree. Going into one of the houses, they found James Withers, of the Rockbridge Cavalry, who who had concealed himself there to prevent the enemy from capturing him. These ladies immediately told him that they would effect his rescue if he would trust to them. He very readily consented, whereupon these ladies disguised him as a common countryman by furnishing him with some old clothes. They then gave him a basket of soap, with a recipe for making it, that he might pass as a pedler of that necessary article. With these old clothes and his basket of soap on his arm, and gallantly mounted upon a mule, accompanied by his guardian angels, he passed safely through the crowds of the enemy and was brought by them safe and sound into the camps of his friends at Beverly, after a circuitous and hard ride over precipitous mountains where persons seldom, if ever, rode before. His fellow soldiers and friends rejoiced greatly when he arrived, for they thought that he was either killed or taken prisoner by the enemy—they rejoiced that the supposed "dead was alive, and the lost was found." He is now known in our camp as the "pedler of soap." The heroic conduct of these ladies will live in history, and they will become the heroines of many a thrilling story of fiction in years to come.—Staunton Spectator.

Andrew Johnson's Treason Discovers.

We have just seen a letter from Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, well known to the country as one of her men of capital, and a leading Black Republican, in the confidence of Lincoln and his Government at Washington. It is addressed to Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, and encloses a draft for one thousand dollars, as a part of the pay indebted for his services in betraying this confiding portion of the people of Tennessee who have stood by him in support of the maintenance of the Federal Union. We give this letter to the public. It was intercepted in its passage to Johnson, and is now in the possession of a reliable gentleman of this city—one well known to the country. There is no doubt of the genuineness of the letter.

Let the people of Tennessee ponder over this letter, and ask themselves if so base a traitor should longer exist in their midst. Note the remark of Lawrence, that if the information given by this infamous wretch was printed in the Northern newspapers, that "it would be good for ten thousand dollars in three days time." This thousand, however, is given in order that "he (Johnson) may be sure of something at once." Never, perhaps, have we been brought to witness so much perfidy and corruption on the part of one who has held so high an office in the government of our country. So blasting a crime cannot be visited with too dire a vengeance by the people of Tennessee. He ought to be arrested at once.

BOSTON, May 18, 1861.

Dear Sir: If your note to me were printed in our newspapers, it would be good for ten thousand dollars in three days' time. But of course I must use it as a private letter.

In order that you may be sure of something at once, I write you this draft, some of your Union bankers or merchants may be willing to cash at the usual premium for East Exchange. Probably Gardner & Co., Evans & Co., Douglas & Co., of Nashville, will do it.

The Government will soon exhibit a power which will astonish even you. The nullifiers have been playing into Scott's hands for three weeks, and now they have lost the game. Yours, with regard,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

BOSTON, May 18, 1861.

At sight, without grace, pay to Andrew Johnson, or order, one thousand dollars, for value received, and charge to my account.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

To Messrs. Lawrence &amp; Co., Boston.

Across the face of the draft is the acceptance of Messrs. Lawrence & Co. The original of this letter is now in the hands of Gov. Harris. Several previous letters have also been intercepted.—Richmond Enquirer.

At Hagerston, Md., the Southerners burned a large number of cars, engines, &c., on the 17th June.

## Business Cards.

W. GRAYDON, J. GRAYDON, J. R. SEELY, J. A. SCOTT, & CO. Importers and Dealers in Dry Goods, 46 Park Place, and 47 Barclay St., New York.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, cottage-bedsteads, chairs, sofas, &c. FISK'S PATENT METALIC RAIL-CASES (Rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand. Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge.

S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Greensboro, N. C.

T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, No. 15 Fayetteville Street, FAIRFAX, North Carolina, will open in a few days from New York with a large supply of Cloths, Cashmeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry.

Nov. 3-11.

## Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D.D.S., J. F. HOWLETT, D.D.S., Greensboro, N. C.

J. W. HOWLETT &amp; SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C.

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

GEORGE W. COTHMAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y.

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care.

LEVI M. SCOTT, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, SCOTT &amp; SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensboro, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Main street, fourth door from Landis' corner.

JAN 21-17

DENTAL CARD.—J. A. LINK, of Richmond, Va., and late of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, desirous to locate permanently in Greensboro, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office in Yates' building, front room on second floor.

MAY 29-17

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO LIVE! A delightful place to study! Come to the Ocean-side. We have none of the extremes of heat and cold. Books and natural scenery here will educate the mind and the soul to the greatest perfection. We make no flourish over numbers, knowing scholarship to be of greater importance. The ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL is not sectarian. L. BRANSON, Morehead City, N. C.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.—First Class School for the male. H. H. Branson, Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition \$10 to \$20, board \$8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861. REFERENCES: Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Helton, J. H. Billard, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David F. Reid. nov 24-17

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO, N. C.—This Institution has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principal. The Faculty is composed of five Gentlemen and four Ladies. The Institution is, and has been

Thoroughly Southern in its organization. Greensboro is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat. The next Session will commence August 1st, 1861. For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Jr. & Co. 17-18, June, 1861—28-17 Greensboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C.—THE FALL SESSION OF 1861 will open on the LAST THURSDAY in July. Greensboro is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the heat of war and the excitement of the State, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local disturbance. Parents may place their daughters in this Institution with confidence, as they will be well instructed, and vigorously protected from all harm. Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to June 19 T. M. JONES, President.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.—MRS. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Greensboro Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

Lower English Branches.....\$7.00  
Higher English Branches.....10.00  
Music on Piano.....15.00  
Use of Instrument.....1.00  
French.....5.00  
Oil Painting.....10.00  
Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each.....5.00  
Board, per session.....20.00  
The full session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1861. Letters should be addressed to JACOB MORTON, May 3-17 Morton's Store, Alamance Co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA. MISS A. M. J. TUCKER, Principal. MISS A. M. H. TUCKER, Assistant. MISS L. A. LANDER. The Fall Session, 1861, will begin August 15th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain. Tuition, \$8 per month. Tuition, including Latin, French, and Singing, \$10.00; \$12.50; \$15.00; \$20.00; \$25.00.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS, MALE AND FEMALE.—KERNERSVILLE, N. C. MISS D. M. WHITTINGTON, Principal. The next Session will open the 11th of January, 1861. Expenses, per term of twenty-one weeks, from \$10 to \$25. The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the tuition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue, Dec 15-17

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.—The first Session of this Institution will close Thursday 20th December, 1860, and the next Session will commence Wednesday 24th January, 1861. A great portion of the building is new, and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and safety of the place, our object being to render this Institution as perfect a place for developing and strengthening the mind, as the healing waters of the "Springs" are for imparting health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Half of the tuition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue, Dec 15-17

THE CHILDREN MUST BE EDUCATED.—The children must be educated, war or no war, as a gentleman offers his services as teacher of an Academy or private school; was formerly Tutor in Independence College, in Va., can give testimonials of irreproachable character if required. Any person wishing to employ will send him a list of names, giving full particulars, less he knows, or will be responsible that the school will pay well. Address, G. J. BARTLEY, Burr Hill, Va. 25-1m

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The next collegiate year will begin Friday, 19th July, 1861. Two large and well arranged edifices containing Lecture Rooms, Society Halls and forty Dormitories, have just been completed and ready for occupancy. The Libraries and Cabinets are receiving constant additions; the corps of Instruction is full and efficient, and in all the departments of the Institution the means and opportunities for improvement greater than at any former period. The healthfulness of Chapel Hill is proverbial. June 22-2w D. L. SWAIN, President.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us. dec 24-17 E. F. WATSON.

YADNIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—This flourishing Institution opened in Spring session July 14th, 1861. We prepare boys for College or for life. Our Boarding arrangements are agreeable, and we try both to benefit and please all who may enter with us. Tuition from \$8 to \$15. Board \$1. Board \$5.50 per month. W. W. HIGGINS, A. M., Principal. feb. 9-17

Richmond. 1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861. Clarkson, Anderson & Co., No. 100 Main Street, Richmond, Va., Importers of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Bolting Cloth," are in receipt, per ships Morning Star, and Petra, direct to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them. They are also agents for Fairbank's celebrated Scales. N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders. Sept. 1-17

## Periodicals.

A PAPER FOR THE CRISIS! THE TIMES, THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR N. CAROLINA. A Large Eight-Page Weekly, Published in Greensboro, N. C. \$2.00 A YEAR. \$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861, in a new dress of large and readable type. It shall be the untiring efforts of the publishers to make The Times a Family Newspaper equal to the demands of the present crisis. The Times is neither sectarian nor political; but by its freedom of thought, and independence of character, its columns shall be filled with life and purity; and will present and defend whatever policy will, in the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the news department of the paper, and will report the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature, of the various state Conventions, and whatever will be interesting to its readers in every section of the country. No labor will be spared to have the latest, the fullest and the most reliable news. The Domestic and Agricultural departments of The Times will receive during the coming year more attention than heretofore. The Domestic economy, comfort and happiness, and the independent and honorable pursuit of Agriculture, form the great wealth and peculiar characteristics of our free country, and especially so in North Carolina. The Times will, therefore, be a welcome visitor to every country home, and to every industrious farmer.—The Times is presented to the people of North Carolina as a home paper devoted to the development of home industry, in the confident hope that our people will be disposed in this national crisis to patronize home papers; to build up home interests, instead of scattering their substance among their enemies among strangers, give The Times a trial, and then let it stand on its own merits.

Address JAMES W. ALDRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C. Specimen numbers sent, on application.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The 4th volume of this journal commenced with the year 1861. It will be published monthly, at ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.

The Journal is neatly printed, on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect. In proportion to the encouragement received from those whom it looks for support. It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

The Journal is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the law allowing them to subscribe for a copy of The Journal for each school district to their respective counties, more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools. Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance; any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra. As a medium for ADVERTISING, The Journal is not surpassed by any publication in the State. In about one fourth of the counties it is sent to less than three persons in each school district, not exceeding 3 miles square, which gives it a circulation equivalent to 3000, or more, with a constant increase. For terms, &c., address, J. D. CAMPBELL, Greensboro, N. C.

Norfolk and Portsmouth. W. T. WALKER, J. W. WALKER, M. D., J. R. BOWDWIN, WALKER & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, and all Drugs, Fancy Goods, NORFOLK, VA. Sept. 1-17.

HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, and everything else found in an extensive Shoe Establishment. Sept. 15.

3000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers, and for SALE at 5 per cent. less than Northern prices.—Nos. 28 & 40 Iron Front, Market Square, NORFOLK, VA. Sept. 15. HERMAN & CO.

KING & TOY, Wholesale Druggists, NORFOLK, VA., offer to Druggists and General Dealers, the largest stock in East and West in the South of Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Gums, Perfumery, Quinine, Patent Medicines, &c., at New York wholesale prices, for cash. Sept. 1-17.

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5 Main Street, and No. 31 Bank Street, Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, Window Glass, Sinks, Spices, Segars, &c. Perfumery, &c. &c. Our stock will always be large and select, and coming from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at the proper time, we can give a reasonable rate of exchange on our goods, and can sell at the lowest Market Rates. M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, Sept. 1-17.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of advantageously any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in sales. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Ragsdale, Orange; Hon. T. Rufin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Hargraves, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Philoe & Co., and C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Berke, Portsmouth; W. H. Jones, Roanoke. Authorized agents for The Times, to receive subscriptions, &c. July.

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5 Main Street, and No. 31 Bank Street, Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, Window Glass, Sinks, Spices, Segars, &c. Perfumery, &c. &c. Our stock will always be large and select, and coming from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at the proper time, we can give a reasonable rate of exchange on our goods, and can sell at the lowest Market Rates. M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, Sept. 1-17.

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Medical. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Disabled, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Syphilis, Gonorrhea and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HUGHES, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, E. B. BARTWELL, President. GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. Nov. 3-17.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Aclima, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases, some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitation in saying I can cure anyone of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in the and adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stammering and Stuttering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case. Address, W. M. E. EDWARDS, Greensboro, N. C.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS.—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosene Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlor and home use. Call at the Drug Store. PORTER & GORRELL.

This Celebrated Medical PREPARATION CAN BE HAD at the DRUG STORE, Greensboro. WILL IMMEDIATELY RELIEVE Bronchitis, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, Cold, and all other affections of the throat and lungs. FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE, GREENSBORO. June 1.

Every description of legal BLANKS for sale at this Office.

At this Office.

At this Office.

At this Office.

At this Office.

At this Office.

At this Office.

## J. HILDESHEIMER.

SUCCESSOR TO DRUCKER & HEILBRUN, WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

The Citizens of Greensboro and vicinity, and the public generally,

THAT HE HAS NOW OPENED,

and is prepared to display, the most EXTENSIVE, SPLENDID

AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS TOWN;

comprising a full and complete assortment OF

DRY GOODS,

STAPLE AND FANCY,

BONNETS, RIBBONS,

ARTIFICIALS

AND MILLINERY GOODS,

CLOTHING

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

FANCY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

JEWELRY & WATCHES,

HAIRDWARE & CUTLERY,

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

of every kind

At the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

BY STRICT ADHERENCE TO BUSINESS,

Pledging himself to try in giving satisfaction even to the MOST FASTIDIOUS

IT WILL BE HIS WHOLE AIM AND AMBITION

TO GAIN THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE

AT LARGE,

Whose kind and liberal patronage he most respectfully

hereby solicits. To a call for an examination of his Stock the public and the LADIES ESPECIALLY, ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

J. HILDESHEIMER, may 20-1m Next door to Widow Adams.